

The Messenger.

FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1897.

McKINLEY'S PLAN FOR A TARIFF

When we wrote our comments on the president's inaugural address we did it in a spirit of fairness and candor. We were quite ready to find all the good, all the wisdom, all the encouragement we could. We did not think it able, but rather common-place. It lacked grip, bravery, force. It was filled "with glittering generalities." It had a tone of approval and avoidance, and was destitute of explicit statement as to remedies and a defining of a clear-cut policy to be pursued. He avoided the Cuban question, so uppermost among Americans, so interesting to all. He brought himself under suspicion at the start, and some how appeared to give assurance that a man without backbone was in the chair when American interests are at stake, while supple and agreeable to great corporations and a robber principle of taxation to placate and oblige the money power. That is what a close study of the message will probably reveal to any candid, intelligent inquirer, be he republican, true democrat, bolshewik or populist or silver man. We really would be glad to see President McKinley at the very beginning moving out on high and broad and really patriotic grounds. We would rejoice to see him broadly American, and subservient to no party dictation when American honor and interests are at stake, and obedient to no class or section.

Mr. McKinley is a high protectionist, pure and simple. The most unrighteous, the most oppressive of tariffs ever levied upon the American people bears his own name. He did not make it, but helped and introduced it as chairman of the committee reporting. He believes in an immoral system of taxation that a republican supreme court many years ago affixed to it the brand of "robbery." He favors a high protective tax levied upon the toiling masses for the enrichment of the rich few. He stands forth as the champion of a system of taxation that is really unconstitutional. He argues that the sure way to national prosperity is by high taxes. This is McKinleyism as a system. It is neither wise, nor just, nor honest, nor fair, nor constitutional nor moral. "Robbery" cannot be honest and fair and just and constitutional, and a republican supreme court decided that taxation levied upon the people for any purpose whatever save to raise the needed revenue to carry on the government was "robbery." Yet the new president is favorable to, even an enthusiastic advocate of that oppressive, unwholesome, vicious and afflictive system.

He commits himself in his address to protection. That is his banner. He prescribes this nostrum for "all the ills" that the body politic is heir to. Its quackery in essence. It will kill his patient if persisted in long enough. There is enough of poison in it to destroy any country, and constitution. It will in the end, if unchecked, bring on a condition that can never be relieved. President McKinley is not a wise man or he would see that the condition of our country has changed much for the worse—that the kind of tariff so popular with the manufacturing lords ten and twenty years ago cannot apply now—that it is simply impossible to accomplish an impossible scheme. His plan of taxation is an impossibility. What is it? He sees the country needs, must have more revenue or greater economy. The treasury is empty or would be but for Cleveland's bond selling to increase indebtedness. The expenditures exceed revenue by millions each month. Cleveland's way caused the deficit to exceed \$40,000,000, or more, we think, for his last year. There is no hope of economy. The last congress, with McKinley's party largely in the ascendant in the house, was more wasteful, more extravagant than all the other reckless, extravagant democratic and republican congresses. So there is no hope that way. More revenue then must be raised. McKinley opposes the equitable, common-sense plan of taxing needless luxuries and vicious indulgences. He wants a taxation on foreign products. This is to tickle and satisfy the rich men who practically own him, Mark Hanna at the head. He must have a high tax for the nabobs and plutocrats or else he will be driven to the wall by their prostituted and subsidized largely circulated press. McKinley will never dare to risk that. But there comes the trouble. The tax he would levy for protection will not fetch the increased revenues needed under the present spend-all and vote-all system in the congress.

This is the embarrassment. It is a great one, one impossible of solution. We will turn to a republican newspaper—the very ablest of its kind—the great weekly Philadelphia American, to show you how this is—what difficulties environ the president at the outset. The editor says; and we copy it because it is clear and true:

"But how tariff duties formulated with a view to yielding greatest revenues can at the same time be made protective is somewhat of an enigma. To get most revenue out of a tariff the schedules of duties must be put as high as they can be put without putting a serious check to imports, but not one bit higher. A tariff that is prohibitory will not yield revenue, and it is the prohibitory tariff that is protective. The tariff that will be best from a revenue standpoint must not repress imports, and it is this sort of a tariff that another member of Mr. McKinley's cabinet tells us we want, it is at this sort of a tariff that the president, the erstwhile apostle of protection, aims his contradictory platitudes; but

a tariff that will not repress imports and put no check to the inflow of foreign goods can extend no effective protection."

There are many experts in tariff tinkering and yet it will defy their combined powers to create a tariff schedule that will raise a larger revenue and yet afford all the protection demanded by the entrenched manufacturers and capitalists. He can possibly have a very high protective tariff tax passed, but the increased revenue-producing may not come with it. The American sees this with undimmed vision and says:

"Now the task is different, and so is the making of a protective and at the same time a revenue tariff, a very different thing today than it was twenty or thirty years ago, when our manufacturing industries were in a more nascent and undeveloped condition. Then we were not prepared to make for ourselves the full amount of certain lines of goods needed, and no duty was prohibitory, but now things have changed, so that a very moderate duty is prohibitory to the importation of many products. Then an amply protective tariff yielded much revenue, because until we were in condition to supply our own needs we imported goods even at a cost much above the cost of making at home. But now, through the development of our manufacturing and the curtailment of our markets, having reached a point where we can readily produce, of most manufactured articles, all that we need, a tariff that makes the cost of foreign goods more than the cost of making them here, is prohibitory, and yields no revenue."

We believe that to be strictly true. Goods are manufactured now so cheaply that entire South American markets freely compete with German, French and English goods. Recently, an immense order for steel rails has come from England. Think of that. The manufacturers will not be content with a revenue-producing tariff. They want to shut out foreign competition so they can bleed the home people and make them pay 55 cents tax on collars and cuffs and more than that on a thousand other articles. A tariff amounting to prohibition is what they crave. A great Chinese wall plan suits them. In our editorial on the address we indicated our well known preference for and belief in an internal revenue tax—on drinks, smokes, chews, etc. Then there is the righteously, fair, equal income tax—best of all taxes—that is ignored by McKinley and yet it would produce enough by itself to meet the deficiency in revenue. The American shows its usual discrimination and penetration and breadth of view in saying:

"So it is that the time has come when the protective schedules of tariffs have lost for us their poignancy as revenue schedules. We must get our revenues out of other schedules and from other sources. Despite the decision of the supreme court, an income tax will yet come to be the great reliance of the national government."

There would be no need of an increase in internal tax if a well constructed income tax was levied. But plutocracy fights it, says it shall not be, and the republicans cry the crack of the whip, and a flagitious, time-serving money-obeying supreme court decides against it. McKinley is starting on a road he will be sure to find very hard to travel. That he may greatly help to bring the anxiously deserved promised prosperity is the sincere wish of all; that it will come is more than doubtful.

DEPARTURE OF THE WRECKERS

The grand aggregation of radical-pop immortals has dissolved under the breath of no pay and has "gone glimmering." The wonder of an hour. With their ill-got pay in their pockets they gripped their sacks and made tracks for their homes where it is to be hoped a sound public sentiment will compel them to remain for life. Certainly their services will never be needed again by sane and sensible and honest people. Chattering orang-outangs would have shown well nigh as much sense of deliberation as some of the "hands" who outraged all parliamentary law and public decency by their more patriotic caracolings and blustering and shouting and cursing and singing.

We are glad they are gone. May the people hereafter select better, soberer, saner, wiser, servants than most of the late members to legislate for our state. Legislation of their sort is a curse and mockery and a humbug. The things they have left undone that North Carolina needed are many. The things they did that should never have been done are tedious and oppressive. These daguogues and disgraceful partisans have received has come from the

Scrofula

Makes life misery to thousands of people. It manifests itself in many different ways, like goitre, swellings, running sores, boils, salt rheum and pimples and other eruptions. Scarcely a man is wholly free from it, in some form. It clings tenaciously until the last vestige of scrofulous poison is eradicated by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the

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organ of their party and the self-respecting republican members of the body. What fine company the Skinner pie-counter kickers have been keeping. It is an old saw that you can judge a fellow by the company he keeps.

Some things—not many we believe—have been done that deserved to be done. The legislature had it in its power to have made a name for wisdom, prudence, fairness and patriotic devotion to North Carolina. It lost it completely. But few members will return to their constituency with a record that will bear the sunlight or meet the approval of enlightened men with character and conscience. It has been a sad year for North Carolina. In many respects the last legislature is as low and disgusting as the scallawag-negro-carpet-bag body of 1868-9. Reform is a cheat and a delusion, as evidenced by ignorance and demagogues. It is a sound and nothing else, "signifying nothing"—a catch phrase meant to deceive and that deceives lunatics and fools.

The ignoble, detestable concern has "crossed the ranch," and North Carolina may well "thank God and take courage," as the great Apostle did when he was journeying in chains to Rome. The ill-omened birds of prey have flown, the state wreckers have departed.

CALLED LEGISLATION.

It looks as if the gubernatorial Tsar had really fallen into a pit from which he had neither ladder nor rope to escape. He may have found like the engineer mentioned in "Hamlet" who found that he was "hoist with his own petard." We trust it is so. The legislature as a whole and the Tsar are "hail fellows, well met." They are very much of "a sameness," and seem to be "tarred" well "with the same stick." The course of Lusk, of whom we expected very much better, and the people in some things he has acted becomingly, intelligently, even admirably, was most shameful, most disreputable in the rulings he gave while speaker pro tem. It will damage his standing as honorable man of all parties. No man can act as he did without self-injury. He will live to find it out. The conduct of the minority in the railroad lease was mean, tyrannical and outrageous. We see the Southern claim a victory, and the majority a loss. It is so. The more we learn of the condition and ability of the Seaboard the less confidence we have in its capability of carrying out a contract. A road that takes the earnings from women and children, from widows and orphans and applies them in other and illegal directions is not the road for a great state to have transactions of magnitude with. But it is not very curious that the proceedings of the legislature of so mixed a character and so disconnected a kind that both parties to the contest should set up a plea of victory. We would like to have an X ray to see into the real operations of Russell's thoughts as he was whipped or victorious. He talks of the supreme court. Is he counting on that court to be subservient to his wishes and whims? Is the court made of such men of putty as that? We shall not believe it until the evidence has been consummated. We believe that Chief Justice Faircloth is strictly an honest and honorable man. We must hope that the other four will prove themselves no less.

When this appears in print the thing in the legislature—a gross misnomer—will have gone, unless the "other four" are as honest as the God forbid. North Carolina has already made a legislative mistake, and is sufficiently offended, maddened, disgusted. May North Carolina never again suffer from such attempts at law making—a burlesque and a tragedy combined.

A NORTHERN MAN IN AFRICA.

Mr. Poulney Bigelow, who wrote a very entertaining work on the German fight for existence in Napoleonic times, which we read with much entertainment, is now writing a series for Harper on "White Man's Africa." His last is the fifth part of the series, "The Last of a Great Black Nation." If we had space we could glean much that is new, interesting and valuable. He is a good traveler and sets forth what he sees and hears as he travels. Dr. Theall, the "Tactus of Africa," told Mr. Bigelow that if Africa was ever "to amount to anything it must be a white man's country." Strange to say, the doctor said that a white man will not do it. He says a black man no matter how many laws are passed, declaring the two to be equal. The same old story. Africa is settled by French, English, Germans, etc. They have the same prejudice against the negro that the blowing, sentimental, ignorant north has today. The south is the only part of the world where the negroes and the whites will work together. In Africa the negroes do not go to work. How is it in the United States?

Mr. Bigelow found the negroes in the parts of Africa he visited very much like those in our own country. He says there are both sorts there as here—mean and low, as well as of a better kind. He says: "I am confident that if a given number of negroes were picked up hap-hazard from the different portions of Africa, and then brought to Virginia or Louisiana, and then to the main body of American negroes, they would attract no more attention on the streets of New Orleans or Richmond than they do now along the Zambesi or the Nile." The picture on pages 632, 633 and 640 authorize this opinion. He says the Africans are really "merely children in mental development," and can only "make progress under the guidance of white people." They are managed with astonishing ease by a few whites. Moshesh was the one great negro of Africa, but he would lie and cheat and deceive with uncommon readiness.

He throws real and new light to us upon the negroes as to the Christian religion. He thinks the reports of missionaries very misleading. He says the missionaries think "that because a black man calls himself a Christian, he therefore ceases to be a heathen. Indeed, the missionaries are indifferent to religious matters, and will agree to almost any articles of faith, provided they can see some material interest advanced." He enlarges here, but this much must be said. Moshesh was a found hypocrite using Christianity as a cloak to disguise his plans and as a lever to hoist him above his enemies. He died a heathen. To the last he "was under the influence of 'witch doctors' and other local medicine men."

The author has made a very careful examination of many volumes of missionary reports. He says they "are a monument to the credulity of men old enough to know better." The negroes make fairly good soldiers when well disciplined by the whites and commanded by them. In uniform they look like the negro soldiers of our own land. You can get a good deal of instruction from Mr. Bigelow's papers concerning the native African, much also as to whites on that distant continent.

The Proposed Sugar Duty.

Washington, March 9.—The outlines of the sugar schedule were agreed upon today by the republican members of the ways and means committee. Only two points were definitely decided, but they will form the skeleton of the entire schedule. These two points were that the duties on sugar should be a special duty of 2 1/2 cents for each 100 pounds of sugar testing ninety-six degrees and a concession of 12 1/2 cents per 100 pounds under a reciprocity arrangement. This will afford a considerably higher average rate than the existing sugar schedule, and will add about \$20,000,000 to the annual revenue. The points which remain to be decided are the distribution of the duty on sugar above and below ninety-six degrees, including the different duty on refined sugar and the countervailing duty to be levied upon sugar from bounty-paying countries. The duty on sugar below ninety-six degrees will probably be a fraction of one cent for each degree, according to the polariscopic test, down to a certain point, which will be made the minimum duty. The differential duty, which affords the protection to American producers, will be about the same as under the existing law—18 cents a pound. The reciprocity concession will constitute 12 1/2 cents upon every 100 pounds of sugar testing ninety-six degrees and the same proportionate concession will run through the schedule of sugar testing a less number of degrees. There will probably be no concession greater than this upon refined sugar. The present countervailing duty against sugar from bounty-paying countries is 10 cents a pound. The decision to be made by the new law will probably not be named in the law, but the secretary of the treasury will be authorized to ascertain what bounty is paid by countries from which sugar is imported into the United States, and to levy upon such sugar an additional duty equal to the bounty. The details will be considered tomorrow and probably settled at that time. The woolen schedule will then be adopted. The decision to be made is contrary to the wishes of the American Sugar Refining Company, where representatives have urged that the ad valorem system of duties be retained.

Training of the Paglitos.

Carson, Nev., March 9.—The snow melted swiftly under the sun today and the roads are once more drying in patches. Corbett and Fitzsimmons put in three hours this morning training in the preparatory for their regular training. Corbett opened the ball this morning by walking and sprinting around the foot hills. Jim does not relish this kind of work, believing that it makes him slow. His trainers insist that he must take at least a short walk every morning from now on, however, and he has given in to their judgment. Just to show that he could hit, Jim disabled two punching-bags in ten minutes this afternoon. He went through the entire bill of fare from hand ball to wrestling, without a pause and barely raised a perspiration.

Fitzsimmons did not permit his domestic cares to interfere with his training. He was up with the birds in the morning and off for a long walk after breakfasting with his wife and baby. The afternoon began with a little game of hand ball, which was soon dropped for a more strenuous game of football. He was devoted to bag-punching of the vicious order, before the wrestling match was spread. Once through with Roebert at this game, Bob went for Hickey and Stenzler with his gloves, taking them on in turn for eight or ten minutes rounds each. He was as frisky as a kitten while being rubbed down, and made no complaint about sore joints. He was filling with fighting fakers and beggars. Marshal Kinney has rounded up two bunches of hobs within a week and shipped them out of the state. He is spotting a fresh lot tonight and will give them passports tomorrow morning.

Dan Stuart was annoyed today by a report telegraphed back from the east that he had quarreled with United States District Attorney Jones over a money matter and that in consequence there was a possibility of federal interference before the big fight could be pulled off. "The fact of the matter is this," asserted Stuart, "Mr. Jones has no right to interfere with my business. Yesterday he presented his bill. I checked it off with Mr. Wheeler this morning and handed over the money. There was no quarrel and no threats were made. This is the whole story." The district attorney denied warmly that any friction existed between himself and Mr. Stuart and ridiculed the idea of federal intervention.

Sammy Kelly Wins the Fight.

Birmingham, England, March 9.—The fight between Billy Plimmer of England, and Sammy Kelly, of New York, for £200 a side and a purse of £400 pounds, took place tonight before the Olympic Sporting Club, of this city, and was won by Kelly in twenty rounds.

There was a large number of spectators present to witness the fight, the hall being crowded to its fullest capacity. Both men entered the ring weighing 144 1/2 pounds each. The betting was slightly in favor of the Englishman, the odds on him being 5 to 4. In the first three rounds, Plimmer took a strong lead, to the great satisfaction of his supporters. Kelly appeared to be quite slow and he was a target for Plimmer's left.

In the fourth round Plimmer punished Kelly freely, but the latter frequently missed his round right hand swings. At the end of the tenth Plimmer had become a strong favorite and he was backed at 3 to 1 to win. To the end of the sixteenth round, the Englishman had the best of a pretty, but exceptionally hard encounter. Kelly then found with greater determination, and Plimmer, in the eighteenth round showed that his previous exertion had tired him. Kelly had the best of this round, but notwithstanding this, Plimmer was a strong favorite in the nineteenth round. Kelly now redoubled his efforts, realizing that nothing but a knockout would win the fight for him. Amid tremendous excitement he hustled the Englishman around the ring, gaining the upper hand. When the twentieth and last round was half finished, Kelly landed a crushing blow on his opponent's jaw. Plimmer staggered, and Kelly following up his advantage, landed another smasher on his throat, knocking him down. The Englishman rose, after nine seconds, Kelly again hit him and knocked him out, ten seconds before the time of the fight would have been up. The victory of the American was a sensational one.

Death at Kelly's Cove.

Mrs. E. H. Anders died yesterday afternoon at her home in Kelly's Cove, Bladen county, of pneumonia. The deceased lady was in her 45th year and leaves a husband and five children. Mrs. Anders was the second daughter of Mrs. J. A. Worth, of this city, and has a large circle of relatives and friends in the community who deeply mourn her death. Captain Albert M. Anders, brother of the deceased, left this morning to attend the funeral. Fayetteville Observer of yesterday.

A Wise Woman

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In new shapes and fads. Baby Caps, a very nice, stylish line, and very cheap. Violets, all grades. Silk Roses and Buds. Pretty Velling and Fine Laces. A handsome new line of Novelty Ribbon in Tafeta and Lace effects, Sateen and Grosgrain, all Spring goods and something entirely new from last season.

Velvet is the style that sells best now, and we have a full assortment. A nice bunch, with two dozen Violets and three nice leaves at 5c a bunch. Long-stemmed very pretty goods, for 10c a bunch, better at 15c. Large, Double-Velvet Violets, three dozen in a bunch, at 25c a bunch; very large, all-silk, best goods, at 50c a bunch. A lovely line of Roses, Poppies and Trimming of all kinds.

In Baby Caps we have the nicest line we have ever had before. Beautiful Caps, nicely made, in silk, at 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00. Summer weight Lawn and Mull Caps, very pretty, nicely embroidered, at 20c and 25c; better at 40c and 50c; very nice, from 65c to \$1.00 each.

Duck Caps for Boys and Girls, nice quality, at 25c each. Sallors, all the new Spring styles, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25 each. Ladies' new shaped Hats, all early Spring colors and styles, in the new effects, from 25c to \$2.00 each, not trimmed.

Our stock of pretty Ribbons are up to date, and if you need something that is neat and very pretty look in our Ribbon cases; all prices, from 5c to 65c a yard; you can get suited.

In fine White and Cream Laces and

Chiffon we can please you. Beautiful, all silk, White and Black Chiffon, 54 inches, at 75c per yard. Beautiful Silk Velling from 10c to 40c per yard. Silk Laces for trimming from 5c to 45c. Valenciennes Laces, narrow, very pretty, at 5c; better at 10c, 15c and 25c per yard.

We are up to date in Millinery, and we want your trade.

Shoes are one thing that claim your attention. In my line I have the best selection of pretty new Shoes that I have ever had before. I cannot describe the styles. They represent all the new goods. Very pretty Ladies' Shoes at 5c; better, all solid, honest Dongola, with patent tip, at 5c a pair; better and very pretty, all styles toes, for \$1.00; the best of Shoes for Ladies for \$1.25 and \$1.50 a pair. Men and Boys' Shoes very low in price. We cannot tell the number of styles, but ask your inspection.

Come and see our nice new Dress Goods, Percales and Lawns, White Goods, Spring Novelties in Flairs and Shirt Waist Silks. Very handsome line of Black Sateen, very nice quality, for 50c; extra value, worth \$1.25, regular price, my price 75c per yard. Broadened Sateen, all silk, at 50c; better at 90c. Fine Grosgrain Silks, Taffeta and Shirt Waist Silks from 25c to \$1.00 per yard.

We would be glad to have you call and see our nice line of goods that we are showing for the Spring. We are at 112 North Front street, opposite The Orton Hotel.

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RUSSELL'S NEXT MOVE.

Anxious to Get the Lease Matter Into Politics—Compromise as to Colored Insane Asylum—Great Deal of Insurance Legislation.

Messenger Bureau, Park Hotel.

Raleigh, N. C., March 9.

Claude Dockery, who was a sort of compromise man in the house on the North Carolina railway lease bill, says that three democrats of the majority (which favored the thirty year lease) and three or four republicans of the same side would have voted for the amendment making the rate of rental 8 per cent.

Governor Russell was very anxious to get the lease matter into politics after he found he could not get the Avery bill through the legislature. This was the bill to annul the lease. But now he is very anxious to get legislative sanction to bring suit to test the legality of the lease. He has such power, anyhow, but the desire is to have the legislature attest it. The lease question certainly goes into politics in 1898, and nothing could have a more powerful tendency to array the west against the east.

The pressure was great to have a tax on drummers. Twice it was left in the revenue bill, but is at last stricken out. Positive information was given to drummers from other states could not be taxed. The purpose of the bill was to tax the home drummers in order to set at those from their states.

The compromise made as to the management of the colored insane asylum at Goldsboro, by which it is to have a negro superintendent, was carried out in the appointment of the directors. About twenty persons are applicants for the position of superintendent. The negroes had to be given charge of the institution before they would do anything, as the two in the senate could block any legislation.

There has been a great deal of insurance legislation this term of the legislature. The power of the secretary of state is largely increased; the fire rates can be revised if higher than those in Virginia; the placing of insurance by companies not having an agent here and a state license is forbidden. The deposit law bill fails. The republicans now have charge of every department and institution.

THE RAILWAY LEASE SUIT.

Hon. John G. Carlisle Makes Application to Judge Simonton and Secures the Retaining Order Against Governor Russell and Others.

Lynchburg, Va., March 9.—Hon. John G. Carlisle, Cleveland's secretary of the treasury, arrived in the city last night on the Florida special from Washington, and after remaining here for two or three hours left on the Washington limited for Greensboro, N. C. On reaching Lynchburg he was met at the depot and driven up town. He was accompanied by Mr. J. E. McCarthy, train master of the Southern road.

It transpired today that Mr. Carlisle's mission here was in connection with the big railroad fight now being waged between the governor of North Carolina and the Southern railway, in regard to a lease on the Carolina road held by the Southern. Mr. McCarthy came here as special counsel for the Southern to see Judge Simonton, of the United States circuit court.

After hearing Mr. Carlisle's argument, Judge Simonton granted the necessary papers for a rule against the directors of the North Carolina railroad, to show cause why an injunction should not be issued against any attempt to break the lease made of that road to the Southern road. The rule was made returnable April 6th next at Greensboro, N. C. Judge Simonton also secured the usual order of restriction, forbidding any change of the status quo of the North Carolina road.

Sentenced to be Hanged for Murder at Sea

Boston, March 9.—Thomas M. Bram, the convicted murderer of Captain Nash, of the barkentine Herbert Fuller, was this afternoon in the United States circuit court sentenced to be hanged on Friday, June 18th, in the Charles street jail, this city. Sentence was pronounced by Judge Colt. Bram said in court: "In the presence of Almighty God, I am innocent of which I am charged. God knows it and He will protect me."

A Card.

[Wilmington, N. C., March 9th, 1897.]

MR. WALKER TAYLOR, Agent, City.

Dear Sir:

I take pleasure in testifying by my own experience to the promptness of your companies in the adjustment of Insurance Claims. My loss on building occupied by Messrs. Polvogt & Co. was satisfactorily adjusted, and I will take pleasure in recommending any one needing Insurance to call on you.

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